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never was any such thing as the factory system in Greece, and that even the domestic system was not like that of the eighteenth century, based upon industrial capital, but that it was a system resting upon slavery and upon the preponderance of agricultural interests. In other words, M. Francotte's conclusion, although he nowhere mentions the name, is in harmony with that advanced years ago by Karl Marx. For Marx, when confronted by the fact that capital is not a modern invention, maintained that the capital which we find in classic antiquity was primarily commercial capital, and not, as in modern times, industrial capital. M. Francotte thus disposes of the contention of Pöhlmann and his followers that the social and political struggles in Greece were like those of to-day. There was, it is true, a democracy and a proletariat in some of the Greek cities, but it was not an industrial proletariat like that of modern times. Consequently, the views of Aristotle and of Xenophon must be deemed not a protest against, but a reflex of, the economic conditions of the day—a conclusion to which most of the unprejudiced students of Greek life have long since been forced.

While this forms the centre of Professor Francotte's investigations, he discusses many minor but interesting points, such as the so-called competition between slavery and free labor, the legislation on social questions, the commercial societies and professional associations, and the causes and consequences of the economic crises. Here, as elsewhere, M. Francotte's work is on a high level of scholarship—sane, thorough and careful. So far as the central point of the study is concerned, it is perhaps not too much to say that it is well calculated to dispose once and for all of this vexed question. It is to be hoped that what Francotte has done for Greece will before long be done for Rome.

EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN.

Histoire industrielle et économique de l'Angleterre depuis les origines jusqu'à nos jours. Par GEORGES BRY, Professeur à l'Université d'Aix-Marseille, Doyen de la Faculté de Droit. Paris, Larose, 1900. — v, 771 pp.

The appearance of this fat volume is doubtless to be explained by the recent insertion of economic history among the required subjects of instruction and examination in the law faculties of the French universities. It is a mere compilation—probably, for the most part, from a small number of well-known treatises. For a very considerable portion of the field, M. Bry has followed pretty closely Mr. Gibbins's little *Industrial History of England*, taking from him

both ideas and facts, and adopting his arrangement of them; not infrequently his text is a verbatim translation from Mr. Gibbins. Any doubt will be removed by comparing, for instance, Bry, pp. 40 *seq.*, with Gibbins, pp. 16 *seq.*, or Bry, pp. 454 *seq.*, with Gibbins, pp. 158 *seq.* The references, though numerous, are often vague; they abound in misprints; and Professor Marshall and Mr. Stubbs (the Dean apparently, not the Bishop) are made to exchange their works.

There are many indications that the learning of the footnotes is, in large measure, second, or even third, hand. In dealing with the last few decades M. Bry would seem to be more independent; and he has here been able to make use of a good many articles by French and foreign economists in the French economic journals. The American reader who is interested in seeing how English affairs strike observers on the other side of the Channel, may find that M. Bry's references in this portion of his work serve a useful purpose. But though the volume hardly calls for notice from the scientific point of view, it will serve, in default of something better, as the medium of a good deal of information to French students — most of it correct.

W. J. ASHLEY.

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The American Workman. By E. LEVASSEUR; translated by Thomas S. Adams, Ph.D.; edited by Theodore Marburg. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1900. — xx, 509 pp.

The American Workman is more than a translation of *L'Ouvrier américain*. It is an abridgment, as well. Two volumes have been condensed into one, and the amount of matter has been correspondingly reduced. Yet this important fact is not noted at all on the title-page of the volume before us or in the editor's preface. It is mentioned incidentally by M. Levasseur in his letter to the translator, but this seems slight notice of the extensive alterations which the work has received at the hands of the American editor and translator.

Fifteen of the twenty-five chapters have been entirely omitted. Among the omitted chapters are those on the sweating system, the competition of immigrant, negro and convict labor, crises and the unemployed, the housing problem, poor relief, conciliation and arbitration, and socialism. With but two exceptions, the chapters translated have been taken from the economic studies which constitute Part I of the original work. Of the more sociological